

IN THE TITLE:

Above the Title, please add:

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

After the Title, please add:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Austrian Patent Application Serial No. A 843/2001, filed 29 May 2001 and PCT Patent Application Serial No. PCT/AT02/00165, filed 29 May 2002.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

On page 1, before the 2nd paragraph, please add:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

On page 11, before the 4th full paragraph, please add:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

On page 12, delete and replace text as follows:

Figure 5 — the operation of the potentiostatically induced deposition.

Figure 5a diagram showing the transmittal of electrical charge to particles NP.

Figure 5b diagram showing the deposition of S-layer units SU on particle CP.

Figure 5c diagram showing a particle covered by an attached S-layer SL.

Amend the paragraph at the bottom of page 19 and the top of page 20 as follows:

The diagrams of Figures 5a-5c Figure 5 show the process of S-layer crystallization on the particles. On surface FS of feed electrode FD, electrical charge is transmitted to particles NP, which are located in the suspension and in container CC are run past feed electrode FD - Figure 5a. In the example considered here, particles CP, which are electrophoretically treated in this way, take on a negative charge from the feed electrode. In the next step - Figure 5b - the S-layer units SU deposit on particle CP in an orientation that is determined by the distribution of the charged domains and the charge located on the particle surface. In the example considered here, this occurs via the N-terminus of rSbsB, which has a positive net charge and is depicted in Figure 5c as the shaded tip of the S-layer subunits. On the surface, even the formation of oligomers SM can also take place. By crystallization of the S-layer, one obtains a particle EP that is covered by an attached S-layer SL. Different dispersed materials such as metal particles made of Au, Pt or other metals, carbon in the form of graphite particles or active carbons, plastic-coated particles or magnetic particles can be used as a core KP for these particles.